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THE
HEALTH
OF
HYDE

1948



BOROUGH OF HYDE.

Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the year
1948

F. W. CAMPBELL BROWN, M.D.,
Ch.B., D.P.H.

Hyde Printing Co., Hoviley Works, Hyde.

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BOROUGH OF HYDE.

COMMITTEES, 1948

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman—Councillor Mrs. Barton

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor V. Firth, J.P.)

Alderman J. Watt	Councillor A. J. Oldham
Councillor Mrs. Bayes, J.P.	Councillor B. Armitage
Councillor W. Barton	Councillor Mrs. Goddard
Councillor H. A. Taylor	

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE (To 4/7/1948.)

Chairman—Councillor Mrs. Barton

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor V. Firth, J.P.)

Alderman J. Watt	Councillor T. Ollerenshaw
Councillor B. Armitage	Councillor H. Parkes
Councillor W. Breakey	Councillor H. A. Taylor
Councillor G. Kemp	Mrs. Adamson, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. Goddard	Mrs. Sutcliffe
Councillor Mrs. Bayes, J.P.	Mrs. Tinker
Councillor W. Barton	Dr. W. S. Brindle
Councillor A. J. Oldham	Dr. F. V. G. Penman
Dr. J. B. Bennett	

Staff of the Public Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health; School Medical Officer; Medical Officer to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee; Medical Superintendent to the Aspland Maternity Home, and Medical Superintendent Isolation Hospital and Tuberculosis Pavilion.

- (c) 1. F. W. CAMPBELL BROWN, M.D., D.P.H.
-

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

- (a) K. N. LAVELLE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., (resigned 30/11/48.)
-

School Dentist :

- (a) 1. MISS LISBETH K. KIPPEN, L.D.S., D.P.D.
-

Borough Isolation Hospitals.

Honorary Surgeon :

- (b) F. G. RALPHS, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Matron :

- (b) MISS JOHNSTON.
-

Aspland Maternity Home.

Honorary Obstetrician :

- (b) C. E. B. RICKARDS, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.

Matron :

- (b) MISS A. SHUTTLEWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
-

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

- 1, 2, 3, 4, Miss I. Burrill. 1, 2, 3, 4, Miss F. Lonsdale.
1, 2, 3, 4, Mrs. L. Smith.
-

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

- 1, 6, 7, 9, T. Nicholson.

Sanitary Inspectors :

- 1, 5, 7, 9, H. Pike. 1, 6, R. R. T. Mortimer, (appointed 12/1/48.)
-

Clerical Staff :

- (c) Chief Clerk: P. T. Beard.
(a) M. & C. W. Clerk: 1. Miss A. Mackenzie.
(a) Dental Clerk: Miss S. H. Gratton.
(c) Clinic Clerk: 1. Miss D. Winded.
(c) Clerk & Typist: Miss B. Higginbottom.
Clerk: N. A. Buckley, (appointed 13/9/48).

1—Salaries subject to Exchequer Grants 2—Health Visitors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. 3—State Registered Nurse. 4—Certificate of Central Midwives' Board. 5—Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute. 6—Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board. 7—Meat Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute. 8—Smoke Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute. 9—Meat Certificate Liverpool University School of Hygiene.

- (a) Service with Local Authority terminated 4/7/48. Transferred to Cheshire County Council 5/7/48.
(b) Transferred to Manchester Regional Hospital Board 5/7/48.
(c) Part-time Local Authority, part-time C.C.C. Service 5/7/48.

INTRODUCTION.

On the 5th July the whole of this country's preventive and curative resources available for the promotion of safer birth, better health, and longer life, were thrown into the melting pot, in order that a vast new venture upon a national scale be inaugurated, with the object of providing protection against and treatment for any degree of illness to every man, woman, and child, and at no direct cost to the patient.

This supposedly 'free' system of obtaining medical attention has of course to be paid for, and those who would argue that, by promoting a healthier worker, increased productivity and, thereby an improved national economy, will ensue, may find that the resources have been under estimated to meet the cost.

Certainly the resources in trained man-power to operate the scheme have been under estimated. The lack of sufficient hospital beds and of woman-power to nurse the patients has caused delay and confusion in launching the scheme in full. Adequate supplies of spectacles and of dental requirements are further bottle-necks which have been encountered. These, and many other short-comings, have brought about competition between the various services in order to obtain suitable personnel to operate the regulations assigned to each.

Avoidable wastage, both of personnel and of cost, undoubtedly exists, and this is bound to continue until the scheme has become fully developed, when adequate supervision over efficiency and expenditure can be provided.

For the time being the citizen is being offered a utility service at a non-utility price, whether he be of a healthy constitution and in no need of what it offers, or totally incapacitated in limb or mind.

From the point of view of the representative of the electors, destined to live in a Municipal Borough such as Hyde, there is much to be recorded on the debit side. For this type of Local Authority there now remains supervision over only such matters as water supply, sewage disposal, housing, environmental hygiene, etc., whereas the more personal health aspect of the individual becomes the responsibility of the newly designated Local Health Authorities — the Cheshire County Council in the case of this Borough.

It would be unwise as yet to predict the wisdom of transferring so much local control to distant parts, especially when industrial areas are included along with the rural areas, with much variation in their respective requirements.

Whatever may be the ultimate result, it must be realised that the eyes of the whole world are focussed upon a new British venture which only British grit and the quality of muddling through can hope to make it a success.

F. W. C. BROWN.

SECTION 1.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	4,195
Population (Census, 1931, revised)	32,075
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate for 1948)	31,470
Number of Inhabited Houses as at 31st December, 1948	10,505
Rateable Value, 1947-48	£169,903
Sum represented by a penny rate in 1947-48	£674

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR. BIRTHS REGISTERED.

Legitimate Males	248	Females	259	Total	507
Illegitimate Males	15	Females	16	Total	31
Birth Rate : Hyde 17.1 England & Wales 17.9					538

STILLBIRTHS.

Legitimate Males	5	Females	4	Total	9
Illegitimate Males	1	Females	—	Total	1
					10

LOCATION OF BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS NOTIFIED.

Month	At Home (by C.C. Midwives).	Aspland Maternity Home.	Ashton.	St. Mary's Hosp'l.	Stepping Hill Hosp'l.	Other.	Total.
January	17	17	1	2	4	1	42
February	19	24	—	10	5	1	59
March... ..	20	21	—	2	1	3	47
April	18	15	—	2	6	4	45
May	14	28	—	7	1	2	52
June	17	23	—	9	3	5	57
July	22	20	—	2	2	3	49
August... ..	20	9	2	6	2	7	46
September... ..	20	24	2	8	1	2	57
October	16	17	5	2	3	—	43
November	13	18	1	2	1	2	37
December	11	17	3	2	3	3	39
Totals	207	233	14	54	32	33	573

DEATHS REGISTERED.

Males 218 Females 235 Total 453.
Death Rate : Hyde 14.4. England & Wales 10.8.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Number of Deaths.				Deaths per 1,000 Births.			
Legitimate ...	...	...	20	Hyde ...	...	...	44.6
Illegitimate ...	...	...	4	Eng. & Wales ...	...	...	34.0

TABLE 1.—REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.
Influenza	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica... ..	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	13	3
Tuberculosis (other forms)	1	1
Measles... ..	1	—
Whooping Cough	2	—
Syphilis	1	2
Cancer—Malignant Disease	34	37
Diabetes	1	5
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	21	25
Heart Disease	56	71
Other Circulatory Diseases	10	9
Bronchitis	25	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	5
Peptic Ulcer	1	1
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years of age)	1	—
Appendicitis	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	6	6
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	4	9
Maternal Causes	—	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth. Malforma- tions, etc.	8	5
Suicide	3	1
Violence	5	3
Other defined Diseases	17	38
All Causes	218	235

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE
LOCAL AUTHORITY OR BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

HOSPITALS SERVICE.

General.

Although no General Hospital is located in the Borough, the proximity of numerous hospitals within a radius of 15 miles gives to the local residents sufficient opportunity for treatment of a high standard. Provided a good and efficient transport service is maintained by the Cheshire County Council, and an appointment system developed at the Out-patient departments of the various hospitals, the time factor could be reduced materially to the benefit of the patients.

Maternity.

The arrangements whereby the majority of normal Hyde cases were admitted to the Aspland Maternity Home continued as in previous years, although the administration of this Institution was transferred to the Manchester Regional Hospital Board on the 5th July of this year. On and after this date the entire cost to the patient of her maintenance and treatment has been borne by the State under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The No. of admissions of Hyde residents to Aspland Maternity Home was 232.

Complicated cases of midwifery continued to be admitted to the Maternity Hospitals within the Manchester region—mainly St. Mary's Hospital. Twenty eight cases were admitted to this Hospital during the year. With the development of the National Health Scheme, it is envisaged that the majority of this type of case from this Borough will be admitted to the Lake Hospital, as this Institution along with the Aspland Maternity Home, is in the area administered by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Management Committee of the Manchester Regional Board.

Infectious.

The number of infectious cases admitted to the Hyde Hospital was 278 of whom 47 were from Hyde itself.

In addition 61 cases of Tuberculosis were admitted from areas within the County of Cheshire.

The Hospital has continued to serve the districts which prior to the 5th July reserved accomodation although its administration was taken over by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Management Committee of the Manchester Regional Board. It is assumed that, when the rearrangement of the Hospital Service is completed, the area to be served by the hospital for infectious cases will be reduced to cover only the districts actually within the area in the group of hospitals administered by the above-mentioned Committee. Accomodation may well become available for cases of a non-infectious nature, to supplement the beds in the other hospitals in the group. Accomodation for infectious cases will still be required, although to a lessening degree, as widespread epidemics become mere history. The future would appear to hold this hope, and that Infectious Diseases Hospitals will become institutions of the past.

The Hyde Hospital, originally built in Mottram Old Road as a Small Pox Hospital to combat an epidemic of that disease in 1886, and subsequently adapted to accommodate cases of various contagious diseases, was replaced by the present buildings in Grange Road in 1905. The buildings on the new site were of the separate block system, whereby each block accommodated only cases of one particular type of infection. Such were the numbers to be accommodated at the time and such was the prevalence and severity of cases.

With the increasing knowledge of the prevention of infectious diseases and the consequent diminution in the severity and number of cases, a new block consisting of ten cubicles was built in 1934 in order to accommodate a greater variety of cases, hitherto impossible to treat in general wards.

This type of bed isolation block, if of adequate size and forming a section of a general hospital, should be adequate to cope with the number of infectious cases likely to require treatment apart from non-infectious cases occurring in the area in which the hospital is situated.

This hospital, which passed out of the administrative control of the Hyde Corporation on the 4th July, 1948, admitted 18,283 cases to its wards during the sixty-two years under that control.

Its future use as forming part of the National Health Service is still in the balance. That it will still play a part in the service is beyond doubt, and a forecast of the use to which it will be put seems to point to its beds becoming available for cases of general sickness, tubercular cases, infectious diseases, and for children handicapped through lack of normal mental capacity.

The broadening of its functions is fortunate for the residents of this Borough, by the mere fact of its situation being within easy reach for relatives of patients.

TABLE 2.
DETAILS OF ADMISSION TO HYDE HOSPITAL FROM ALL SOURCES.

DISTRICT	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles & Rubella	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever	Poliomyelitis	Other Conditions	Total Infectious Cases		
Audenshaw	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8		
Romiley	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	16		
Denton	8	—	—	1	*1	2	—	—	3	15		
Disley	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Dukinfield	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	11	20		
Hazel Grove	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	6	14		
Marple	7	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	14		
Mossley.....	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	14		
Stalybridge	5	—	1	2	§1	—	—	—	4	13		
Ashton	53	18	7	5	2	—	2	4	14	105		
Longdendale	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
Tintwistle.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
Glossop	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7		
OUTSIDE	116	24	12	10	6	3	2	6	52	231	53	284
HYDE	27	—	—	6	—	3	—	—	11	47	8	55
TOTAL	143	24	12	16	6	6	2	6	63	278	61	339
DEATHS	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	2		25	

* T.B. Meningitis. § Pneumococcal Meningitis.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

General.

The Hyde District Nursing Association continued to provide this service as in previous years until the 5th July, on which date the Cheshire County Council became the responsible authority under the provisions of the National Health Scheme.

Two full time and two part time nurses continued to carry out the duties of nursing sick persons at their own homes.

The number of patients who benefited by this service was 363 and the actual number of visits paid to them was 8,542.

Maternity.

Four District Midwives, who are members of the staff of the County Council, attended 207 cases during the year. This number is below the average, and it is obvious that the reason is that with the free treatment available by maternity institutions under the new health scheme, a greater number of patients now are taking advantage of having treatment where even the cost of food does not fall on their own shoulders.

The uneven distribution of work between maternity institutions and the district midwifery service is one aspect of the National Health Service which requires re-adjustment, possibly by the drafting of district midwives to institutions having sufficient accommodation.

Domestic Help Service.

Allied to the midwifery services is the provision of helpers in the patient's home during lying-in periods, and also in cases of illness of the mother of a household. Unlike the medical and nursing provision which is free of cost to the patient, the domestic service is chargeable either in full or at reduced cost to the patient.

Three full-time domestic helps are employed by the County Council, and for the present the calls upon the service do not warrant further extension.

During the year Home Helps were provided in 25 cases, of these 5 were at full fee, 13 at reduced fees and 7 free of cost.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Hyde and District Joint Ambulance Committee continued to operate a highly efficient service for the Borough and surrounding districts until the 4th July, from which date the responsibility for continuing the work was transferred to the County Council.

No alteration in the areas served had taken place at the termination of the year, but the responsibility for the removal of infectious cases was added on the 5th July. On this date the two Ambulances previously attached to the Hyde Infectious Diseases Hospital were transferred to the County Service. Of these, one was disposed of as being unfit for further service, and the other continued to be garaged at the hospital for the convenience of the service as a whole, the County Council being financially responsible for the cost of maintenance, etc.

Four Ambulances and one sitting case car for general and accident cases continue to be garaged at the Ambulance Depot in Oldham Street.

As was anticipated, with a free service coming into operation on the 5th July, the calls upon the staff and vehicles materially increased, and it is anticipated that in one or two cases, early replacement of vehicles will become necessary.

The personnel consists of one Superintendent, one Driver-Mechanic, nine Drivers, three Attendants and one Clerk-Attendant.

The number of cases conveyed was 14,921, which is an increase of 5,164 over the number in 1947, and the mileage covered was 78,034.

Infectious cases removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital totalled 270 of which 47 were Hyde cases.

				Conveyed to and from Hospitals						
				Accidents	Private Cases	Manchester	Ashton	Stockport	Home	Nursing Homes
Hyde	...	...	...	211	6627	1952	3552	553	311	470
Denton...	...	...	...	84	3763	639	3035	173	—	—
Dukinfield	...	...	...	54	2776	372	2455	3	—	—
Bredbury and Romiley	...			27	878	169	51	685	—	—
Longdendale	...	...	...	15	425	47	385	8	—	—
Tintwistle	...	...	...	2	26	3	25	—	—	—
Stalybridge	...	...	...	—	7	5	1	1	—	—
Glossop	...	...	...	—	26	1	25	...	—	—
				393	14528	3188	9529	1423	311	470
				14921		14921				

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following list of examinations were carried out at the Manchester Public Health Laboratory and includes specimens sent from the Isolation Hospital.

C.S. Fluid... ..	3
Nose and Throat Specimens	151
Urine and Fæces ,,	19
Milk for T.B.	152
Milk for Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Test...	40
Milk for Mastitis	1
Ice Cream	40
Water for Bacteriological Tests	42
Water for Chemical Test	16
<hr/>	
Total	464
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SECTION II.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The quality of the two domestic supplies is good, with moderate softness, only in one case is there a disadvantage of frequent peaty discolouration, and both supplies are treated for purity at source. A local supply for manufacturing purposes is filtered but is unfit for drinking purposes. The pumping sets are electrically driven and are of a very old three ram type. Because of frequently unsatisfactory bacteriological reports on Arnold Hill Reservoir the supply to that reservoir is now chlorinated, and chlorination will be carried out until the cause of the adverse reports has been found and removed.

Two of the five service reservoirs are of old stone pitched construction. None is covered. One is structurally defective, and one is surrounded by a fringe of urban development. The daily domestic consumption is .57 million gallons, or 18.2 gallons per head. The total daily consumption is .96 million gallons, or 30.8 gallons per head. The water is supplied through approximately 60 miles of mains, many of which are old, and, since little maintenance was carried out during the war, in need of cleaning and renewal.

10,392 dwellings in the Borough are adequately supplied by the Corporation with a piped, constant supply generally of good quality. The remaining 121 farms and dwellings on the outskirts of the town, most of which became part of the Borough in 1936, have their own natural sources of supply—wells, springs, etc., which cannot be considered altogether satisfactory. It is proposed, however, if financially practicable, to install equipment for supplying many of these outlying places with the town's water.

Corporation water is subject to bacteriological examination every 3 months and to chemical analysis annually, samples being taken from the various service reservoirs. 26 samples for bacteriological examination and 5 for chemical examination were taken during the year, all but 3 bacteriological samples being satisfactory.

In addition, 3 samples for bacteriological examination and one for chemical examination were taken from public swimming baths, all of which were satisfactory.

18 samples for bacteriological examination and 10 for chemical examination were taken of raw water supplying small groups of dwellings or isolated farms. 13 bacteriological and 8 chemical samples proved unsatisfactory, but of these 5 bacteriological and 4 chemical were of new supplies which it was proposed to use if suitable, but which, in fact, have never been used. Of the remainder, 5 bacteriological and 4 chemical samples were of one source which supplies 10 houses, the other 3 bacteriological samples being from farms which it is hoped to put on the Corporation Supply.

Closet Accommodation.

The number of premises fitted with closets of the various types at the end of 1948 was approximately :—

W.C.'s with cistern flush.		W.C.'s hand flushed and waste water.		Privies.		Pails.	Chemical Closets.
5,146	...	5,153	...	12	...	117	8

Receptacles in use.

The number affecting the work of this department is made up as follows :—

Ashbins.		Ashpits.		Pail Closets.		Privy Middens.		Cesspools.
10,664	...	Nil	...	134	...	12	...	32

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following tabular statement has been prepared in accordance with Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and contains information as to :—

- (a) The number and nature of inspections made during the year.
- (b) The number of notices served during the year, distinguishing statutory from informal notices.
- (c) The results of the service of such notices.

TABLE 5.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1948.

Inspections		No. of Notices Served		Results of Services of Notices		Notices Outstanding
Nature	Number	Informal	Statutory	Complied with by Owner or Occupier	Complied with by Corporation in default	
Recorded Housing Inspections	10	...	8	3	...	5
Other Houses under P. H. or H. A.	1241	502	29	336	...	166
Revisits	1922	...	...	...	...	...
Courts, Yards and Passages	659	2	...	1	...	1
Pail Closets	3	2	...	2	...	...
Ashbins and Ashpits	654	337	19	320	10	7
Accumulations of Refuse	12	12	...	12	...	...
Premises re keeping of Animals	22	6	...	6	...	...
Slaughterhouses	82	...	...	...	...	...
Other Food Premises	281	35	...	14	...	21
Farms and Dairies	189	19	...	18	...	1
Stables	18	...	...	...	...	...
Piggeries	5	...	...	...	...	...
Observations and Visits re Smoke	77	...	...	...	...	...
Common Lodging Houses	4	...	...	...	...	...
Other Premises under P. H. A.	31	...	...	...	...	...
Factories with Mechanical Power	103	18	...	13	...	5
Factories without Mechanical Power	44	1	...	...	...	1
Outworkers' Premises	119	...	...	...	...	...
Bakehouses	115	2	...	2	...	...
Milk—Methylene Blue	1	...	...	...	...	...
—Tubercle Bacilli	152	...	...	...	...	...
—Sediment Test	35	...	...	...	...	...
—Fat Test	37	...	...	...	...	...
Pasteurised	40	...	...	...	...	...
Water—Chemical Samples	15	...	...	...	...	...
—Bacteriological Samples	44	...	...	...	...	...
Ice Cream Samples, Methylene Blue	39	...	...	...	...	...
” ” Chemical . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
” Infectious Diseases	110	...	...	...	...	...
Rat and Mice Complaints	169	...	...	...	...	...
Vermineous Premises	81	38	...	38	...	...
Offensive Trades	13	...	...	...	...	...
Public Conveniences	145	...	...	...	...	...
Refuse Removal	230	...	...	...	...	...
Refuse Disposal	234	...	...	...	...	...
Interviews	725	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1080	4	...	3	...	1
Shops	35	2	...	1	...	1
Salvage	805	...	...	...	...	...
Committees, etc	89	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Animals Act	39	...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding	130	...	...	...	...	...
Slop-Closets Conversions	134	...	...	...	...	...
Dangerous Buildings Survey	634	9	...	2	...	7
TOTALS	10,607	989	56	771	10	215

TABLE 6.
DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING 1948.

Dwelling-houses.

Defective ceiling construction	...	...	...	...	...	18
„ plaster	...	...	...	...	...	159
„ floors	...	...	...	...	...	37
„ kitchen ranges, fireplaces and flues	...	...	...	...	...	61
„ washboilers	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ windows and cords	...	...	...	...	...	119
„ doors	...	...	...	...	...	26
„ staircases	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ damp-proof courses	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ sinks	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ sink waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	20
„ skirting boards	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ roofs	...	...	...	...	...	141
„ pointing and brickwork of walls	...	...	...	...	...	81
„ chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	49
„ yard paving or walls	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ rainwater pipes	...	...	...	...	...	42
„ eavesgutters	...	...	...	...	...	128
„ dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	328
„ drains reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	106
Defective w.c. apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	35
„ buildings	...	...	...	...	...	41
„ water supply	...	...	...	...	...	20
External wall repairs	...	...	...	...	...	12
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	13
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	31
Shops Act—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1

Factories.

Miscellaneous Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	18
Limewashing required at bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	—

Cowsheds.

Limewashing	15
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Total	1561
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of New Houses Erected During the Year :

1. By the Local Authority	... ..	46
2. By other bodies or persons	... ..	6

Inspection of Dwelling-houses During the Year :

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	... ..	1251
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	1251
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	... ..	10
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	10
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	1
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	26

Remedy of Defects During the Year Without Service of Formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	9
---	--------	---

Action Under Statutory Powers During the Year :

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	... ..	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By Owners	... ..	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—		
(1) Number of houses in respect of which Notices were served	... ..	17
(2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied —		
(a) By Owners	... ..	12
(b) By Local Authority	... ..	Nil

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act of 1936 :—

(1) Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	7
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or under ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV.)—Overcrowding :

(a) (I) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	71
(II) Number of families dwelling therein	85
(III) Number of persons dwelling therein	511
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	11
(c) (I) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	32
(II) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	228

Defective Houses.

	1934-40	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	Total
Houses demolished or finally closed	372	5	—	9	6	—	3	2	1	398
Houses or parts of houses closed or vacated	53	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	54

Number of Persons Displaced from Houses to be Demolished or Closed.

From		Families	Persons		Total
			M.	F.	
Clearance Areas ...	1948 ...	—	—	—	—
Individual Houses ..	1948 ...	5	—	9	19
<hr/>					
Total since inception of programme in 1934		505	792	854	1646
<hr/>					

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Houses found infested.

	Found infested.			Disinfested.	
Council Houses	3	...	3
Other Houses	12	...	12
			—		—
Totals	15	...	15
			—		—

Disinfection.

The following are the particulars of disinfection, etc., carried out during the year :—

Dwellings—for Infectious Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	23
Number of beds destroyed (at owners' request) ... ..	...	...	...	...	16
Number of mattresses destroyed (at owners' request) ... ..	...	...	...	...	20
Number of pillows destroyed (at owners' request) ... ..	...	...	...	...	8
Bundles of clothing destroyed (at owners' request) ... ..	...	...	...	...	5

RODENT CONTROL.

In November, 1943, the Borough Council became responsible for working the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, as agents for the Cheshire County Council, the Senior Sanitary Inspector being appointed Rodent Officer.

In April, 1948, the County Council delegated their powers to the Borough Council, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries approved the Borough Council's proposals for Rodent Control. Two full-time operatives are engaged in dealing with infestations and surveying premises for evidence of infestation.

During 1948 two maintenance treatments of the sewers for the destruction of rats were carried out following a test-baiting. Maintenance treatments have been carried out at intervals of six months since the first major treatment in 1944.

The number of surface infestations reported during the year was 168, none of which could be classed as major infestations. Of these 141 (65 Rats, 76 Mice) were treated by our own operatives, the remainder being treated by the occupiers. Those treated by our own operatives include 90 in private dwellings (44 Rats, 46 Mice,) 31 in business premises (12 Rats, 19 Mice) and 20 in Corporation premises (3 Rats, 17 Mice,) a total of 1087 visits being paid in dealing with them.

In addition, 2721 visits were paid to premises in search of infestations, including 162 to business premises and 2569 to private dwellings.

FACTORIES ACT, 1947.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	65	79	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority...	2	210	155	3	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL ...		275	234	3	—	

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which precautions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred to H.M. Insp'tor (5)	Referred by H.M. Insp'tor (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	3	3	—	1	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	1	1	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) Insufficient ...	9	6	4	1	4	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	12	7	—	10	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes... ..	11	2	—	—	1	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	1	1	—	—	—	12
TOTAL ...		25	16	1	16	—	

3.—OUTWORKERS. 87 outworkers were registered, of whom 35 make wearing apparel.
No offences against this Section were reported.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The register of cow-keepers at the close of the year contained the names of 49 premises, but at 4 of these premises no milk is being produced for sale. The number of persons on the register of milk purveyors was 57 of whom 12 retail milk in the Borough from surrounding districts. In addition, there are 97 shops from which bottled milk is sold.

Seven of the cow-keepers are licensed by the County Council to produce either Tuberculin Tested or Accredited milk.

By provision of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936-46, one producer's, one dealer's and two supplementary licences were granted in respect of Pasteurised Milk, and eight dealers, two bottling licences and one supplementary licence for Tuberculin Tested Milk. One dealer's licence for Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk was also granted.

Tests by Inoculation of Guinea Pigs for Tubercle Bacilli.

Of the 152 samples of Milk submitted to examination, 5, or 3.29 per cent were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. In all cases where positive results were obtained the appropriate County Medical Officer of Health was notified, the offending animal traced, if possible, and destroyed in accordance with the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

The figures for the past 15 years are shown below :—

Year		No. of samples examined		No. of samples found to contain Tubercle Bacilli		Percentage containing Tubercle Bacilli
1934	...	83	...	10	...	12.05
1935	...	63	...	7	...	11.11
1936	...	61	...	9	...	14.7
1937	...	51	...	10	...	19.68
1938	...	70	...	8	...	11.42
1939	...	72	...	5	...	6.94
1940	...	66	...	3	...	6.54
1941	...	60	...	3	...	5.60
1942	...	73	...	6	...	8.22
1943	...	81	...	3	...	3.70
1944	...	162	...	6	...	3.70
1945	...	163	...	15	...	9.20
1946	...	152	...	7	...	4.60
1947	...	64	...	2	...	3.12
1948	...	152	...	5	...	3.29

ICE CREAM.

There are on the register 6 manufacturers and 22 vendors of Ice Cream.

With the enactment of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947, several of the smaller manufacturers changed over to the "cold mix" method of manufacture, so that two manufacturers use "hot mix" and four use "cold mix."

During the year 40 samples were taken, and tested by the Methylene Blue test and also for the presence of B. Coli, 30 proving satisfactory and 10 unsatisfactory. Of these, 9 unsatisfactory and 13 satisfactory samples were of Ice Cream manufactured outside the Borough.

Meat Inspection.

No regular inspection of carcasses is carried out in the Borough—that consumed being inspected prior to entry at No. 2 Slaughter House in Stockport by inspectors from Hyde, Marple, Denton and Audenshaw. The following particulars indicate the quantity of unsound meat condemned by the Hyde sanitary inspectors.

Disease or Condition.				Tons	cwts.	grs.	lbs.
Bovine Tuberculosis	...	...	...	8	13	2	12
Distimatosi...	...	...	...	1	7	3	9
Abscesses	...	...	...		7	0	7
Cavernous Angioma	...	...	...		6	1	8
Cirrrosis	...	...	...		2	2	25
Hydatid Cysts	...	...	...		3	0	3
Mastitis	...	...	...		2	1	0
Oedema	...	...	...		3	0	13
Moribund	...	...	...		2	0	16
Decomposition	...	...	...		2	1	14
Strongyli Rufescens	...	...	...		1	0	6
Unsound—							
Canned	...	...	...		5	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Not Canned	...	...	...		8	3	26
Miscellaneous	...	...	...		3	0	26
				12	9	0	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
Other Foods	...	...	...		8	0	3
Total...				12	17	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number inspected	533	550	424	3432	7
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS :					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	...	2	2	4	...
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	224	241	...	208	...
Percentage of number inspec- ted affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	42.03	44.18	0.47	6.17	...
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	13	...	...	...
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	116	295	...	...	1
Percentage of number inspec- ted affected with Tuber- culosis	22.14	56.00	...	...	14.29

Diseases of Animals Acts.

30 licences reporting movement of animals were received during the year and the necessary visits of inspection made.

Shops (Hours of Closing) Acts.

Routine inspections were carried out during the year, but no offences were recorded.

SECTION III.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases notified as suffering from disease of an infective nature are recorded in Table 7. The following observations are given to amplify the trend of epidemics :—

Scarlet Fever.

All cases were of a very mild type and no deaths occurred.

This disease no longer warrants mass admission to hospital. Those cases occurring in overcrowded households and where any risk of spread of the infection through milk and other foods to large numbers of the population is likely were, however, admitted to hospital.

Diphtheria.

For the second year running no cases have been notified and the effects of immunisation, therefore, warrant pressing all parents to take advantage of this protection for their children. Under the provisions of the National Health Act, the family doctor can assist materially in this respect. Clinics continued to carry out most of this work. Table 8 gives particulars of all cases treated since the inception of the scheme.

Whooping Cough.

The 83 cases notified probably do not record the full number which had occurred as, in many instances, parents do not yet realise that this disease can produce serious complications. Protection can be provided both by the family doctor and at the clinics, but only 50 children attended at clinics for this purpose.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases Notified During 1948.

Age Periods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F.	M.	F.
0	—	1	—	—
1	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	2
15	1	2	—	4
25	1	2	—	1
35	2	—	—	—
45	1	—	—	—
55	3	1	—	—
65 & upwards	3	2	—	2
	11	8	—	9

TABLE 7.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1948.
(Excluding Tuberculosis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum).

Notifiable Diseases	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 to X	At all ages	Cases adm'ted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	1	4	16	12	1	4	2	—	—	41	27	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	1	2	10	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	4	13	3	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Measles ...	3	21	23	26	23	24	—	1	—	—	—	—	121	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	7	20	14	17	8	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	83	6	2
	11	41	39	44	35	57	13	3	6	7	7	6	269	37	2

TABLE 8.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Age in years on 31st Dec. of the corres- ponding year.		1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	Total inocu- lated aged under Five years on 31st Dec. 1948. 1,149.
0—	...	—	—	—	7	19	37	40	32	54	30	36	99	
1—	...	5	44	75	41	117	111	149	168	202	208	201	186	
2—	...	7	49	36	26	99	58	27	43	48	28	19	18	
3—	...	14	57	40	15	65	65	36	35	18	31	11	6	
4—	...	15	76	52	19	72	66	23	20	9	18	11	19	Total inocu- lated aged 5-14 years on 31st Dec. 1948, 2,985.
5—	...	21	74	54	17	117	78	19	10	12	11	17	19	
6—	...	15	63	26	19	110	40	12	10	4	2	30	16	
7—	...	13	60	33	9	93	41	5	9	—	2	26	11	
8—	...	9	62	29	27	98	29	2	15	1	5	23	18	
9—	...	13	64	35	15	71	41	1	9	2	1	21	14	Total inocu- lated aged 15 yrs. and over on 31st Dec. 1948, 1,503.
10—	...	4	53	24	6	72	28	3	9	1	2	22	10	
11—	...	7	28	10	8	64	38	1	3	2	1	9	7	
12—	...	10	44	24	12	48	42	5	6	2	—	10	15	
13—	...	6	22	21	8	43	52	1	—	—	—	14	8	
14—	...	1	3	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	Grand Totals 1937-48. 7,468.
15 & over		1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Secondary Injection		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	1494	307	
Total														
Each Year		141	699	460	231	1091	728	324	369	355	369	1946	755	
Cases of														
Diphtheria	146	79	20	16	8	7	3		6(1)	3(1)	1	—	—	
Deaths from														
Diphtheria	9	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Note :— Figures shown thus () indicate cases among immunised children included in the total.

SECTION IV.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Of the 573 births notified during 1948, 207 were born in dwelling houses, 233 in the Maternity Home, and 133 in Hospitals.

One mother died from causes due to childbirth.

The number of deaths of infants was 24 from causes as are given in Table 11, and the Infant Mortality Rate is 44.6 per 1,000 births.

Attendances at the Clinics have been well maintained and the visits paid by the Health Visitors approximate the usual average.

Premature Infants.

34 such cases were born to Hyde residents, 9 of these were born at home and 25 in Hospitals. Of those born at home 1 was admitted to hospital, and 1 was stillborn.

Illegitimate Children.

32 such babies were born. The majority are born in Hospitals and adoptions are arranged through Adoption Societies. For those born in the district efforts are made by the Health Visitors to arrange for the adoption, and in all cases where a child is being adopted by a Hyde resident, the home circumstances are scrutinised prior to the adoption being completed.

Home Helps.

15 cases were supplied with a home help during the confinement period.

TABLE 10.—MATERNITY HOME STATISTICS—1948.

No, of Patients—	Dur- ing 1944	Dur- ing 1945	Dur- ing 1946	Dur- ing 1947	Dur- ing 1948
who made application	319	284	354	251	334
„ admitted	306	250	288	251	281
„ „ (at full fee)	236	198	255	230	†119
„ „ (at reduced fee)	70	52	33	20	†22
„ „ (free)	—	—	—	1	140
„ „ (residents in Hyde).....	216	181	238	247	232
* „ „ (non-residents „).....	90	69	50	4	49
„ „ Attended by Consultant	2	2	1	1	2
„ „ Attended by family doctor at confinement ...	215	181	188	179	169
„ „ Attended by family doctor after confinement	24	23	16	21	21
„ „ Attended by Midwives only	67	56	84	51	91
„ „ Transferred to Hospital for special treatment	1	1	3	2	2
„ „ Who were Ante-Natally examined at Clinic ...	26	15	82	23	24
„ „ Who were Ante-Natally examined by private Doctor	280	235	206	228	257
Percentage of confinements (Hyde Residents) in the Home of Total for Borough.....	38	38	40.3	36	42.5
Average number of patients in residence per day throughout the year.	11.7	9.7	8.4	7.8	8.6
Average duration of stay (in days) in Home per patient.....	14.03	14.25	13.2	10.39	11.1
Total number of patient days	4295	3563	3806	2860	3146

*Bredbury & Romiley 18, Denton 7, Dukinfield 10, } Total
 Openshaw, Stalybridge, Ashton, Mossley, 14, } 49

† To July 5th.

TABLE 11.
INFANTILE AND MATERNAL DEATHS, 1948.

Causes of Death Among Infants	AGE												
	1st Four Weeks				1st Three Months			The Four Quarters				Total	
	0—1	2	3	4	*0	1	2	3	*0—1	2	3	4	*0—1
a { Congenital Malformations Prematurity Icterus Neonatorum Atelectasis Marasmus Injury at Birth	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3
	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7

	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
b { Pneumonia Bronchitis Influenza Measles.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2

	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
c { Encephalitis Convulsions..... Meningitis Gastro enteritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3

d Other Causes	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	4
All Causes	11	...	...	...	11	1	1	...	12	4	5	3	24

* This column includes all deaths in preceding columns.
Maternal Deaths : There was 1 death from causes ascribed to childbirth during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Three Child Welfare and one Ante-Natal Clinic sessions are held each week.

Attendance of Children.

	Parsonage Street	Park	Total
First attendance under 1 year	290	177	467
Subsequent attendances under 1 year...	6106	3883	9989
Totals	6396	4060	10456
First attendance of 1 to 5 years' old Children	3	2	5
Subsequent attendance of 1 to 5 years' old Children	2039	915	2954
Totals	2042	917	2959
Medical Consultations	678	4	682

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The following particulars asked for by the Ministry of Health are given in tabular form:—

Cases Notified.	Treated at Home.	Treated in Hospital.	Vision Un- impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
—	...	—	...	—	...	—

Home Visits.

The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors were as follows:—

Visits to Expectant Mothers	202
First Visits paid <i>re</i> Newly-born Infants... ..	569
Subsequent Visits paid <i>re</i> Newly-born Infants	1776
Total Visits paid <i>re</i> Children 1 to 5 years of age	1576
Other Visits (Deaths, Stillbirths, etc.)	68
Total	4191

Supply of Milk.

In order that patients may obtain particular proprietary brands of Milk Powder, stocks continue to be available at the Clinics—15,359 pound packets being sold at the full cost of £1,634 13s. 9d.

The following issues were made under the National Milk and Vitamins Scheme:—

Dried Milk :	7,625 pound packets at the cheap rate and 22 free of cost.
Vitamins:	27,672 bottles Orange Juice.
	6,853 bottles Cod Liver Oil.
	1,616 packets A. & D. Tablets.

Liquid Milk : Approximately 2,850 Children under 5 and Expectant Mothers were benefiting under the National Milk Scheme, 3 of these were obtaining supplies free of cost.

Sales of Foods, etc. at Child Welfare Centres.

			£	s.	d.
2,206	Packets	Lactogen@ 2/0d. ...	220	12	0
5,529	„	„@ 2/1d. ...	575	18	9
2,310	„	Cow and Gate@ 2/2d. ...	250	5	0
4,831	„	Cow and Gate@ 2/3d. ...	534	9	9
222	„	Prenatalac.....@ 2/2d. ...	24	1	0
261	„	Prenatalac.....@ 2/3d. ...	29	7	3
2,217	Cartons	Virol@ 1/4d. ...	147	16	0
65	Bottles	Emulsion.....@ 1/0d. ...	3	5	0
323	„	Emulsion.....@ 1/8d. ...	26	18	4
86	Cartons	Malt & Oil@ 1/6d. ...	6	9	0
405	„	Malt & Oil@ 1/10d....	37	2	6
249	„	Malt & Oil@ 2/0d. ...	24	18	0
142	Tins	Oatrex@ 1/3d. ...	8	17	6
209	„	Oatrex@ 1/6d. ...	15	13	6
422	„	Wheatrex@ 1/6d. ...	31	13	0
36	Packets	Baby Cereal@ 1/3d. ...	2	5	0
167	„	Baby Cereal@ 1/4d. ...	11	2	8
26	Bottles	Cod Liver Oil.....@ 1/3d. ...	1	12	6
30	„	Chemical Food@ 7d. ...	0	17	6
			£1953	4	3

Dental Scheme.

One Session per week of the Corporation Dental Surgeon's time is allotted for Maternity and Child Welfare cases, and the following table indicates the extent of the work :—

No. of half- days devoted to treatment	51
Attendances made by children under 5 years of age for treatment	84
Attendances made by Nursing or Expectant Mothers	414
Number of Individual Children treated	100
Number of Individual Mothers treated	218
Number of Temporary Teeth extracted	69
Number of Permanent Teeth extracted	337
Number of Temporary Teeth filled.....	37
Number of Permanent Teeth filled.....	68
Local Anæsthetics.....	44
General Anæsthetics.....	83
Dressings, etc.	316
Dentures fitted (upper and lower)	57
Scalings	20
Repairs	—

SECTION V.

THE HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL CHILD.

The following particulars relate to various aspects of the examination of the school children and give only those which are of a general character. The figures relate to children within the Borough only and exclude Longdendale and Tintwistle.

	Total.
The number of children on the registers on 31/12/48, Seniors, Juniors, Infants	3535
„ „ „ „ examined as age groups—Seniors 98, Juniors 309, Infants 425...	832
„ „ „ „ examined as specials	801
„ „ „ „ re-inspected	1093
„ „ „ „ of excellent nutrition	10.70%
„ „ „ „ normal or nearly normal.....	87.97%
„ „ „ „ badly nourished	1.33%
„ „ „ „ of those examined who required medical treatment	27.76%
„ „ „ „ of those examined who require further observation.....	24.16%
The number of children found to require spectacles.....	80
„ „ „ „ examined for spectacles (including re-examination	111
„ „ „ „ who obtained spectacles.....	42
„ „ „ „ who received operative treatment for Tonsils and Adenoids	145
„ „ „ „ who received Orthopædic treatment	131
„ „ „ „ who received U.V. Ray treatment	156
„ „ „ „ suspected as mentally retarded ...	8
„ „ „ „ mentally retarded and not attending any school.....	5
„ „ „ „ all types of handicapped cases at residential special schools	9
„ „ „ „ examined by the School Dentist in schools.....	4209
„ „ „ „ found to require treatment.....	1806
„ „ „ „ treated in clinic	1605
„ „ „ „ treated under a general anæsthetic	427
„ „ „ „ attendances at Dental Clinic.....	3385
„ „ „ „ examined by School Nurses for uncleanliness	6636
„ „ „ „ found to be verminous	5.5%
„ „ „ „ cases treated at the School Clinic	1129
„ „ „ „ attendances by the above cases	6021
„ „ „ „ examinations by Medical Officer in Clinic	1490
„ „ „ „ Visits to parents by School Nurses re children	237

